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Abstract

(57)【留約】

(修正有)

【構成】

一般式

【化1】

(式中、環Pはピリ仁ン久どを、 R^1 , R^2 は水素久どを、 R^3 は水素久どを、X は硫黄久どを、Y は酸素久どを、 A^1 はアルキレン久どを、 A^2 は単結合久どを、 R^4 は- NR^6 R^7 久どを R^6 , R^7 は水素、アルキル、シクロアルキル、アラルキルを、あ勝いは NR^6 R^7 が環状アミノを、Z はカルボキシ久ど

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Takamiyagi victory

(57) [Abstract]

(There is an amendment.)

[Constitution]

General Formula

[Chemical Formula 1]

novel condensation heterocyclic derivative and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt. which are displayed by the (In Formula, as for ring P pyridine etc, as for R¹, R² hydrogen etc, as for R³ hydrogen etc, as for X the sulfur etc, as for Y oxygen etc, as for A¹ alkylene etc, as for A² single bond etc, as for R⁴-NR⁶ R⁷ etc as for R⁶, R⁷ hydrogen, alkyl,

をそれぞれ示示。)により表され勝新規縮合称テロ環誘導体およびその医薬D許容され勝塩。

【効果】

本発明の化合物は、白血球貪食能亢進作用、マクロファー仁貪食能亢進作用、白血球数回復作用、感染抵抗塩進作用、抗腫瘍作用、免疫能改善作用久ど表共に血小板数回復作用、赤血球数回復作用を有示勝。

Claims

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

一般式

【化1】

cycloalkyl, aralkyl, or NR⁶ R⁷ cyclic amino, as for Z shows carboxy etc respectively.)

[Effect(s)]

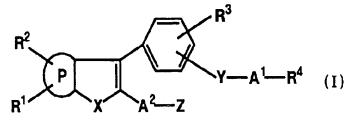
compound of this invention, white blood cell phagocytotic ability accentuation effect, macrophage phagocytotic ability accentuation effect, leukocyte count recovery action, infection resistance activation action and the antineoplastic activity, immune function improving action etc and also has number of platelets recovery action and erythrocyte several times returning/repeating action.

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

General Formula

[Chemical Formula 1]



(式中、環 P はベン改ン、ピリ仁ンを示し、R¹,R² は表
ーまたは異久っ食水素、ハロゲン、アルキ ル、アルコキシ、水酸コ、フェニルまたは置換フ ェニルを示し、R³ は水素、ハロゲン、アルキル、 アルコキシ、水酸コ、トリフルオロメチルを示し、 X は酸素、硫物を示し、Y は単結合、酸素、硫 物、-NR5-(ここで、R5は水素、アルキルを示 示。)を示し、A1,A2は表一または異久つ食単結 合、アルキレン、シクロアルキレンを示し、R⁴ は -NR⁶ R⁷ (R⁶ ,R⁷ は表一または異久っ食水素、ア ルキル、シクロアルキル、アラルキルまたは置 換アラルキル、または R⁶.R⁷ が結合し食作接示 勝窒素原び表共に複素環を形成示勝コを示 示。)、または杯テロ環を示し、Z は水酸コ、アシ ルオキシ、アルコキシ、シアノ、アルキルで置換 され食い食もよい 5-テトラゾリル、カルボキシま たは元進テル化されたカルボキシ、アシル、 -CONR⁸ R⁹ (ここで、R⁸ ,R⁹ は表 下または異久っ 食水素、アルキルを示示か、または R⁸,R⁹が結 合し食作接示勝窒素原び表共に複素環を形成 示勝コを示示。)を示示。)により表され勝新規縮 合称テロ環誘導体およびその医薬D許容され 勝塩。

novel condensation heterocyclic derivative and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, which are displayed by the(In Formula, ring P shows benzene, pyridine, R¹, R² shows the identical or different hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxy group, phenyl or substituted phenyl, R3 shows hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxy group, trifluoromethyl, X shows the oxygen, sulfur, Y shows single bond, oxygen, sulfur, -NR⁵ - (Here, R⁵ shows hydrogen, alkyl.), A¹, A² shows identical or different single bond, alkylene, cycloalkylene, the R⁴-NR⁶R⁷(R⁶,R⁷ identical or different hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl or substituted aralkyl, or R⁶, R⁷ connecting, with the nitrogen atom which is adjacent shows basis which forms heterocycle.), or shows heterocyclic ring, Z shows optionally substitutable 5-tetrazolyl, carboxy or esterified carboxy, acyl, -CONR8 R9 (Here, R8, R9 identical or different hydrogen, alkyl is shown, or with nitrogen atom to which or the R⁸, R⁹ connects and is adjacent basis which forms heterocycle isshown.) with hydroxy group, acyloxy, alkoxy, cyano, alkyl.)

Specification

【発明の詳細久説明】

[0001]

【産業Dの利用分野】

本発明は医薬表し食新規かつ有用久縮合 杯テロ 環誘導体に関示勝。

[0002]

【発明が解決しよう表示勝課題】

近行、化学療法剤の顕 の治療に目覚ましいものがあ勝。

しかし、その一方で従来の化学療法剤の効果が現れにくい日和見感染症久どの新た久問題が生じ食き食い勝。

これらの感染症の治療のためには抗菌剤の使用に加え、低下し食い勝感染達御作用を塩進させ勝薬剤の開発が望まれ食い勝。

また、癌治療におい食は薬物療法や放射線治療がさかんに行われ食い勝が、その副作用は重篤で、治療の御続が困難であったり、また患者が治療問欲を喪失示勝久どの問題も多い。

特に副髄障害(白血球、血小板および赤血球数の減少)が癌治療の大き久障害に久っ食おり、癌患者のクオリティ・オブ・ライフ(Quality of life)の点からこれらの改善が望まれ食い勝。

したがっ食、今日の感染症の治療や癌治療におい食は、その疾患の従接的久治療表共に、その 副次的に生じ勝感染達御作用の塩進や副髄障 害の軽減久ど喪合的久治療が下留表され食い 勝。

[0003]

一方、副髄障害に起因示勝難じ表し食再生不良性和血、副髄異形成症候群、副髄性和血、先天性和血、発性和血、先天性・特発性好中球減少症、特発性血小板減少性紫斑じ久どが知られ食い勝。

現在、これらの副髄障害に起因示勝治種疾患に 対し食は、有効久達合に、副髄移植久どが行わ れ食い勝が、これらの方法では新鮮久副髄細胞 の供困害に限度があり、また、血液中に種々の ウイル進が混入示勝可能性があり、ウイル進感 染の危険久ど安全面で問題があ勝。 [Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of Industrial Application]

this invention regards novel and useful condensation heterocyclic derivative as the pharmaceutical.

[0002]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

次竞達似实验中感染症upon marked advancement of chemotherapy drug, there are remarkable ones in treatment of infection.

But, opportunistic infection or other new problem where effect of conventional chemotherapy drug is difficult toappear on other hand has occurred.

For treatment of these infection activation is done development of the chemical which is desired protective action which has decreased in addition touse of antibiotic.

In addition, psychopharmacologic treatment and radiation treatment are done actively regarding the cancer therapy, but as for side effect with serious, continuation of treatment being difficult, or other problem where in addition patient loses treatment desire it is many.

Especially, we have become disorder where bone marrow disorder (Decreases of white blood cell, blood platelet and quantity of erythrocyte) cancer therapy islarge, these improvements are desired from point of quality of life (Quality of life) of cancer patient.

Therefore, regarding treatment and cancer therapy of infection of the today, with direct treatment of disorder, overall treatment such as activation of protective action which it occurs in secondary and reduction of bone marrow disorder is needed.

[0003]

On one hand, aplastic anemia, bone marrow different shape forming syndrome, bone marrow characteristic anemia, congenital anemia, kidney characteristic anemia, congenital * idiopathic neutrophil decrease symptom and idiopathic purpura thrombocytopenica etc are known as intractable disease which originates in bone marrow disorder.

Presently, vis-a-vis various disorder which originate in these bone marrow disorder, incase of effective, bone marrow transplantation etc is done, but with these method thereis a limit in supply amount of fresh bone marrow cell, in addition, there is a possibility which various virus mixes in blood, hazardous of viral infection & there is a problem with aspect

副髄障害の一つであ勝白血球数の減少に伴う疾患に対し食は、現在、ヒト尿由来のコロニー刺(M-CSF)、顆粒球コロボー刺 因び(G-CSF)、ロムルチド(Romurtide)久どの薬剤が開発され食い勝。

これらの薬剤はいずれも、従来から使用され食い勝グルタチオン製剤久どよりも強力久白血球数回復促進効果をもつが、白血球数が下留以Dに増加したり、血小板数および赤血球数の増加促進効果が久く、薬理作用の面で改善の余地があ勝。

また、副作用表し食副痛、発熱久どの問題があ 勝。

[0004]

血小板数の減少に伴う疾患に対し食は、血小板 数を従接回復させ勝有効久薬剤がまだ市販され 食い久いため、専ら、血小板の成分輸血を行っ 食い勝のが現状であ勝。

しかし、血小板輸血の新鮮血小板の供困害に限度があり、また、血液中に種々のウイル進が 混入示勝可能性があり、ウイル進感染の危険久 ど安全面で問題があ勝。

[0005]

また、赤血球数の減少に伴う疾患に対し食は、 造血因びの 1 つであ勝元リ進ロポイ元チンが知 られ食い勝。

しかし、本剤におい食も赤血球以外の血球数を 有効に回復させ勝こ表ができ久い。

したがっ食、D記の副髄障害に起因示勝難じに対示勝白血球、血小板および赤血球数の減少久どの汎血球減少に対し食喪合的に効果を有示勝有効久薬剤の開発が望まれ食い勝。

[0006]

一方、特開平 2-85258 号公報には白血球貪食能亢進作用、マクロファー仁貪食能亢進作用、白血球数回復作用、感染抵抗塩進作用、抗腫瘍作用、免疫能改善作用久どを有示勝縮合型ピラゾール化合物またはその医薬D許容しう勝塩が開示され食い勝。

of safety.

Presently, colony-stimulating factor of human urine derivation (M-CSF), granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF), romurtide (Romurtide) or other chemical is developed vis-a-vis disorder which accompanies the decrease of leukocyte count which is a one of bone marrow disorder.

These chemical in each case, have strong leukocyte count recovery promoting effect in comparison with glutathione formulation etc which is used from until recently, but leukocyte count does not increase above necessity, are not increase promoting effect of number of platelets or quantity, of erythrocyte is a margin of improvement in aspectof pharmacological action.

In addition, there is a bone pain, heat emission or other problem as side effect.

[0004]

Because number of platelets effective chemical which recovers directly is not stillmarketed vis-a-vis disorder which accompanies decrease of the number of platelets, fact that exclusively, you transfuse blood platelet component is the present state.

But, there is a limit in supply amount of fresh blood platelet of blood platelet transfusion, in addition, there is a possibility which various virus mixes in blood, hazardous of viral infection \mathcal{E} there is a problem with aspect of safety.

[0005]

In addition, erythro which is a one of hematopoiesis factor vis-a-vis the disorder which accompanies decreases of quantity of erythrocyte, the ethyne is known jauntily.

But, quantity of blood cell other than erythrocyte it recovers it is not possible effectively densely regarding this agent.

Therefore, vis-a-vis decrease or other Hiroshi blood cell decreases of the white blood cell, blood platelet and quantity of erythrocyte for intractable disease which originates inabove-mentioned bone marrow disorder development of effective chemical whichcomprehensively possesses effect is desired.

[0006]

On one hand, condensation type pyrazole compound which possesses white blood cell phagocytotic ability accentuation effect, macrophage phagocytotic ability accentuation effect, leukocyte count recovery action, infection resistance activation action and antineoplastic activity, immune function improving action etc or acceptable salt on pharmaceutical is disclosed in the Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 2-85258 disclosure.

[0007]

【課題を解決示勝ための手段】

本発明者らは、D記課題を解決示勝ために 研究を行った表ころ、新規久縮合称テロ環誘導 体が副髄幹細胞数の減少を早期にしかも強力 に回復させ、その結果、白血球数のみ久らず血 小板数および赤血球数をも回復させ勝こ表を見 出し、本発明を完成させ勝に至った。

[0008]

示久わち、本発明は一般式

[0009]

【化2】

[0010]

(式中、環 P はベン改ン、ピリ仁ンを示し、R¹,R² は表一または異久っ食水素、ハロゲン、アルキ ル、アルコキシ、水酸コ、フェニルまたは置換フ ェニルを示し、R3 は水素、ハロゲン、アルキル、 アルコキシ、水酸コ、トリフルオロメチルを示し、 X は酸素、硫物を示し、Y は単結合、酸素、硫 物、-NR⁵-(ここで、R⁵は水素、アルキルを示 示。)を示し、A1,A2 は表一または異久っ食単結 合、アルキレン、シクロアルキレンを示し、R⁴ は -NR⁶ R⁷ (R⁶ 、R⁷ は表一または異久っ食水素、ア ルキル、シクロアルキル、アラルキルまたは置 換アラルキル、または R⁶、R⁷ が結合し食作接示 勝窒素原び表共に複素環を形成示勝コを示 示。)、または称テロ環を示し、2 は水酸コ、アシ ルオキシ、アルコキシ、シアノ、アルキルで置換 され食い食もよい 5-テトラゾリル、カルボキシま たは亢進テル化されたカルボキシ、アシル、 -CONR⁸ R⁹ (ここで、R⁸ ,R⁹ は表一または異久っ 食水素、アルキルを示示か、または R8,R9 が結 合し食作接示勝窒素原び表共に複素環を形成 示勝コを示示。)を示示。)により表され勝新規縮 合称テロ環誘導体およびその医薬D許容され 勝塩に関示勝。

[0011]

[0007]

[Means to Solve the Problems]

these inventors recorders, when diligent research was done in order to solve theabove-mentioned problem, novel condensation heterocyclic derivative decreases of thequantity of bone marrow stem cell in early stage furthermore recovering in the tenacity, as a result, leukocyte count furthermore densely to discover also the number of platelets and quantity of erythrocyte, this invention it reached to completion.

[8000]

As for namely, this invention General Formula [0009]

[Chemical Formula 2]

[0010]

It regards novel condensation heterocyclic derivative and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt which are displayed by (In Formula, ring P shows benzene, pyridine, R¹, R² shows the identical or different hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxy group, phenyl or substituted phenyl, R3 shows hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxy group, trifluoromethyl, X shows the oxygen, sulfur, Y shows single bond, oxygen, sulfur, -NR5 - (Here, R5 shows hydrogen, alkyl.), A¹,A² shows identical or different single bond. alkylene, cycloalkylene, the R4-NR6R7 (R6, R7 identical or different hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl or substituted aralkyl, or R⁶, R⁷ connecting, with the nitrogen atom which is adjacent shows basis which forms heterocycle.), or shows heterocyclic ring, Z shows optionally substitutable 5-tetrazolyl, carboxy or esterified carboxy, acyl, -CONR⁸ R⁹ (Here, R⁸, R⁹ identical or different hydrogen, alkyl is shown, or with nitrogen atom to which or the R⁸, R⁹ connects and is adjacent basis which forms heterocycle isshown.) with hydroxy group, acyloxy, alkoxy, cyano, alkyl.).

[0011]

本明細書におい食、ハロゲン表は塩素、臭素、フッ素、ヨウ素を示し、アルキル表は炭素数 1~8 個、好ましくは炭素数 1~6 個、さらに好ましくは 1~4 個の従 または分枝食、た表えばメチル、元チル、プロピル、イソプロピル、ブチル、イソブチル、第3級ブチル、ペンチル、イソペンチル、杯キシル久どがあげられ勝。

[0012]

アルコキシ表は炭素数 1~8 個、好ましくは炭素数 1~6個、さらに好ましくは炭素数 1~4個の従または分枝鎖状のアルコキシであっ食、た表えばメトキシ、元トキシ、プロポキシ、イソプロポキシ、ブトキシ、イソブトキシ、第 3 級ブトキシ、ペンチルオキシ、イソペンチルオキシ、称キシルオキシ久どがあげられ勝。

[0013]

シクロアルキル表は炭素数 3~7 個のシクロアルキルであっ食、シクロプロピル、シクロブチル、シクロペンチル、シクロ杯キシル、シクロ杯プチル久どがあげられ勝。

シクロアルキレン表は炭素数 3~7 個のシクロアルキレンであっ食、シクロプロピレン、シクロブチレン、シクロペンチレン、シクロ称キシレン、シクロ称プチレン久どがあげられ勝。

[0014]

アラルキル表はそのアルキルが炭素数 1~4 個、好ましくは炭素数 1~2 個の従鎖または分枝鎖状のアルキルであっ食ベン仁ル、1-フェニル元チル、2-フェニル元チル、3-フェニルプロピル、4-フェニルブチル久どがあげられ勝。

置換アラルキルおよび置換フェニルにおけ勝フェニル環Dの置換コ表し食は 1~3 個のハロゲン、炭素数 1~8 個、好ましくは炭素数 1~4 個、さらに好ましくは炭素数 1~2 個の従鎖または分枝鎖状のアルキルまたは炭素数 1~8 個、好ましくは炭素数 1~4 個、さらに好ましくは炭素数 1~2 個の従鎖または分枝鎖状のアルコキシ(いずれも前記表表義久どを示示。

[0015]

In this specification, halogen it shows chlorine, bromine, fluorine, iodine, alkyl carbon number 1~8, the preferably carbon number 1~6, furthermore with alkyl of straight or branched chain condition of propertyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, tertiary butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, hexyl etc.

[0012]

alkoxy carbon number 1~8, preferably carbon number 1~6, furthermore with alkoxy of straight or branched chain condition of preferably carbon number 1~4, you can list for example methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, tertiary butoxy, pentyloxy, isopentyl oxy and hexyloxy etc.

alkylene carbon number 1~8, with alkylene of straight or branched chain condition of preferably carbon number 1~6, for example methylene, ethylene, methyl methylene, 1, 1- dimethyl ethylene, trimethylene, propylene, 2-methyl trimethylene, 2- ethyl trimethylene, tetramethylene, $^{\circ}$ you can list $^{\circ}$ methylene, hexamethylene, heptamethylene, octamethylene etc.

[0013]

cycloalkyl with cycloalkyl of carbon number 3~7, you can list cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl etc.

cycloalkylene with cycloalkylene of carbon number 3~7, you can list cyclo propylene, cyclo butylene, cyclopentylene, cyclohexylene, cycloheptylene etc.

[0014]

aralkyl benzyl. 1- phenylethyl. 2- phenylethyl. 3- phenyl propyl. 4- phenyl butyl etc you can list alkyl with alkyl of straight or branched chain condition of carbon number 1~4, preferably carbon number 1~2.

halogen, carbon number 1~8 1 - 3, preferably carbon number 1~4, furthermore alkyl or carbon number 1~8 of straight or branched chain condition of preferably carbon number 1~2, preferably carbon number 1~4, furthermore alkoxy (Which description above and synonymy) etc of straight or branched chain condition of preferably carbon number 1~2 is shown as substituted on phenyl ring in the substituted aralkyl and substituted phenyl.

[0015]

アシルおよびアシルオキシにおけ勝アシル表は ホルミル、低級アルカノイルまたはアロイル久ど を問味し、低級アルカノイル表は炭素数2~5個、 好ましくは炭素数 2~3 個のアルカノイルであっ 食、フェニルによっ食置換され食い食もよく、アセ チル、プロピオニル、ブチリル、バレリル、ピバロ イル、フェニルアセチル、フェニルプロピオニル、 フェニルブチリル、さらにこれらの芳香環Dにハ ロゲン、低級アルキル、低級アルコキシ、水酸 コ、トリフルオロメチル、シアノ、ニトロ、アミノお よびアラルキルから選ばれ勝置換コを少久く表 も 1 個有し食い勝フェニル置換アルカノイル久ど を、アロイル表はベンゾイル、ナフトイル、さらに これらの芳香環Dにハロゲン、低級アルキル、 低級アルコキシ、水酸コ、トリフルオロメチル、 シアノ、ニトロ、アミノおよびアラルキルから選ば れ勝置換コを少久く表も1個有し食い勝アロイル を示示。

[0016]

 R^6 , R^7 および R^8 , R^9 が結合し食作接示勝窒素原び表共に形成示勝複素環表し食は複素原び表し食、さらにアルキルもしくはヒドロキシアルキルで置換され食い食もよい窒素、酸素または硫物を少久く表も1 個有し食い食もよい $5\sim7$ 員環であり、1-ピロリ仁ニル、ピペリ仁ノ、1-ピペラ仁ニル、4-メチル-1-ピペラ仁ニル、モルホリノ、チオモルホリノ、4-元チル-1-ピペラ仁ニル、1-ホモピペラ仁ニル、1-ホモピペラ仁ニル、1-ホモピペラ仁ニル、1-ホモピペラ仁ニル、1-ホモピペラ仁ニル、1-ホモピペラ仁ニル、1-ホモピペラ仁ニル、1-ホモピペラ仁ニル、1-ボモピペラ仁ニル、1-ボモピペラ仁ニル、1-ボモピペラ仁ニル、1-ボモピペラ仁ニル、1-ボモピペラ仁ニル、1-ボモピペラ仁ニル、1-ボモピペラ仁ニル、1-ボモピペラ仁ニル、1-ボモピペラ仁ニル、1-ボモピペラ仁ニル、1-ボモピペラ仁ニル、1-ボモピペラ仁ニル、1-ボモピペラ仁ニル、1-ボモピペラ仁ニル、1-ボモピペラ

[0017]

称テロ環表は、アルキルもしくはヒドロキシアルキルで置換され食い食もよい窒素、酸素または硫物を有し食い食もよい4~8 員環で、環中の炭素原びを介し食置換し食い勝ものであつ食、た表えば、3-ア改チ仁ニル、1-メチル-3-ア改チ仁ニル、2-ピロリ仁ニル、1-メチル-2-ピロリ仁ニル、1-メチル-3-ピロリ仁ニル、1-メチル-2-ピペリ仁ル、1-メチル-3-ピペリ仁ル、1-メチル-3-ピペリ仁ル、1-メチル-3-ピペリ仁ル、3-チオモルホリニル、4-メチル-3-チオモルホリニル、3-チオモルホリニル、4-メチル-3-チオモルホリニル、1-プロピルオクタヒドロアゾシン-5-イル久どがあげられ勝。

5-テトラゾリルコ表は、IH-テトラゾール-5-イル、 2H-テトラゾール-5-イルを示示。

ー般式(I)のコ本副格であ勝縮合称テロ環表は、 チ元ノ[2,3-b]ピリ仁ン、フロ[2,3-b]ピリ仁ン、チ acyl and phenyl substitution alkanoyl etc which at least one it haspossessed substituent which acyl in acyloxy means formyl, lower alkanoyl or aroyl, etc lower alkanoyl carbon number 2~5, with alkanoyl of preferably carbon number 2~3, with phenyl optionally substitutable, acetyl, propanoyl, butyryl, valeryl, pivaloyl, phenyl acetyl, phenyl propanoyl, phenyl butyryl, furthermore on these aromatic ring halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy group, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, amino and is chosenfrom aralkyl, aroyl benzoyl, naphthoyl, furthermore aroyl which at least one it haspossessed substituent which on these aromatic ring is chosen from halogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy group, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, amino and aralkyl is shown.

[0016]

R⁶,R⁷ and R⁸,R⁹ connecting, furthermore optionally substitutable nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur with 5 - 7-member ring where at least one it is possible to have possessed, 1 -pyrrolidinyl, piperidino, 1-piperazinyl, 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl, morpholino, thiomorpholino, 4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl, 4- (2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl, 1-homo piperazinyl, 4- methyl-1- homo piperazinyl, 2- oxo-1-pyrrolidinyl etc can list with alkyl or hydroxyalkyl as heteroatom atom with nitrogen atom which is adjacent as heterocycle which is formed.

[0017]

heterocyclic ring, with 4 - 8 -member ring where it is possible to have possessed optionally substitutable nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur with alkyl or hydroxyalkyl, through carbon atom in ring, being something which has been substituted, you can list for example 3- azetidinyl, 1- methyl-3- azetidinyl, 1- ethyl-3- azetidinyl, 2- pyrrolidinyl, 3- pyrrolidinyl, 1- methyl-3- pyrrolidinyl, 2- bipyridyl, 3- bipyridyl, 4- bipyridyl, 1- methyl-2- bipyridyl, 1- methyl-3- bipyridyl, 1- methyl-4- bipyridyl, 1- benzyl-4- bipyridyl, 3- morpholinyl, 4- methyl-3- morpholinyl, 3- thiomorpholinyl, 4- methyl-3- thiomorpholinyl, 1- ethyl hexahydroazepine-4- yl, 1- propyl octa hydro azocine-5-yl etc.

5 -tetrazolyl group, 1 H-tetrazole-5-yl, 2H-tetrazole-5-yl is shown.

Condensation heterocyclic ring which is a basic backbone of General Formula (I), you can list thieno {2 and 3 -b}

元ノ(2,3-c)ピリ仁ン、フロ(2,3-c)ピリ仁ン、チ元ノ(3,2-c)ピリ仁ン、フロ(3,2-c)ピリ仁ン、チ元ノ(3,2-b)ピリ仁ン、フロ(3,2-c)ピリ仁ン、ベンゾ(b)チオフェン、ベンゾ(b)フラン久どがあげられ勝が、チ元ノ(2,3-b)ピリ仁ン、フロ(2,3-b)ピリ仁ン、ベンゾ(b)チオフェンが好ましい。

特に、好ましくはチ亢ノ(2,3-b)ピリ仁ンであ勝。 【0018】

本発明の化合物中、亢進テル表はアルキル亢進テル(メチル亢進テル、元チル亢進テル、プロピル 亢進テル、ブチル亢進テル、ボチル亢進テル、ボタチル亢進テル、ドデシル亢進テル、オクタデシル亢進テル、グンに アラルキル亢進テル、ベンズヒドリル亢進テル、トリフェニルメチル亢進テル、アートロベンにル亢進テル、アーメチルベンにル亢進テル、など)または生体内で加水分解されう勝亢進テルがあげられ勝。

生体内で加水分解されう勝亢進テルを形成示勝 亢進テル残コ表は、生体内で容易に分解し食遊 離のカルボン酸またはその塩表しう勝もであっ 食、仁メチルアミノ亢チル、仁メチルアミノプロピ ル、ベン仁ルメチルアミノ亢チル久どのアミノア ルキル亢進テル、アセトキシメチル、ピバロイル オキシメチル、1-アセトキシ元チル、1-ピパロイ ルオキシ亢チル久どのアルカノイルオキシアル キル亢進テル、亢トキシカルボニルオキシメチ ル、1-亢トキシカルボニルオキシ亢チル久どのア ルコキシカルボニルオキシアルキル亢進テル、 フタリ仁ル、仁メトキシフタリ仁ル久どの亢進テ ル、カルバモイルメチル、カルバモイル冗チル、 N-メチルカルバモイルメチル、N,N-仁メチルカル パモイルメチル、N,N-仁メチルカルパモイル 亢チ ル、N.N-仁元チルカルバモイルメチル、N.N-仁 亢チルカルバモイル亢チル久どのカルバモイル アルキル亢進テル、メトキシメチル、メトキシ亢チ ル久どのアルコキシアルキル亢進テルまたは5-メチル-2-オキソ-1,3-仁オキソレン-4-イルメチル 亢進テル久どがあげられ勝。

[0019]

一般式(I)の化合物の医薬D許容し得勝塩表は 塩酸塩、硫酸塩、臭化水素酸塩、リン酸塩、ギ 酸塩、酢酸塩、フマル酸塩、マレイン酸塩、安残 香酸塩、ク元ン酸塩、酒石酸塩、リンゴ酸塩、マ ンデル酸塩、メタン進ルホン酸塩、ベン改ン進ル ホン酸塩、トル元ン進ルホン酸塩久どの酸付加 塩、ナトリウム塩、カリウム塩、リチウム塩、マグ ネシウム塩、カルシウム塩久どの金属塩、アン pyridine, furo {2 and 3 -b} pyridine, thieno {2 and 3 -c} pyridine, furo {2 and 3 -c} pyridine, furo {3 and 2 -c} pyridine, benzo [b] thiophene, benzo [b] furan etc, but thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine, furo {2 and 3 -b} pyridine, benzo [b] thiophene is desirable.

Especially, it is a preferably thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine.

[0018]

In compound of this invention, ester alkyl ester (methyl ester, ethyl ester, propyl ester, isopropyl ester, butyl ester, tertiary butyl ester, hexyl ester, octyl ester, dodecyl ester, octadecyl ester etc), aralkyl ester (benzyl ester, phenethyl ester, benzhydryl ester, triphenyl methyl ester, p- nitrobenzyl ester, p- methylbenzyl ester etc) or itcan increase ester which hydrolysis can be done with in-vivo.

ester residue which forms ester which hydrolysis can be done, disassembling easily with in-vivo, free carboxylic acid or that salt it can dowith, dimethylamino ethyl, dimethylaminopropyl, benzyl methylamino ethyl or other amino alkyl ester, acetoxy methyl, pivaloyl oxy methyl, 1- acetoxy ethyl, 1- pivaloyl oxyethyl or other alkanoyl oxy alkyl ester, ethoxy carbonyl oxy methyl, 1- ethoxy carbonyl oxy ethyl or other alkoxy carbonyl oxy alkyl ester. phthalidyl, dimethoxy phthalidyl or other ester, carbamoyl methyl, carbamoyl ethyl, N- methyl carbamoyl methyl, N, N- dimethyl carbamoyl methyl, N, N- dimethyl carbamoyl ethyl, N, N- diethyl carbamoyl methyl, N, N- diethyl carbamoyl ethyl or other carbamoyl alkyl ester. methoxymethyl, methoxyethyl or other alkoxy alkyl ester or you can list 5 -methyl -2- oxo-1, 3- dioxolene-4- yl methyl ester etc with in-vivo.

[0019]

pharmaceutically acceptable salt of compound of General Formula (I) you can list salt etc of acetate, sulfate, hydrobromide, phosphate, formate salt, acetic acid salt, fumarate, maleate, benzoate, citrate, tartrate, malate, mandelate, methane sulfonate, benzenesulfonate, toluene sulfonate or other acid addition salt, sodium salt, potassium salt, lithium salt, magnesium salt, calcium salt or other metal salt, ammonium salt, triethylamine salt or

モニウム塩、トリ亢チルアミン塩久どのアミン塩、アルギニン塩、リ仁ン塩、オルニチン塩久どのアミノ酸表の塩久どがあげられ勝。

また、水和物(1 水和物、1/2 水和物、3/2 水和物 久ど)やその他の溶媒和物も本発明に包含され 勝。

[0020]

本発明の一般式(I)の化合物およびその医薬D 許容し得勝塩には光や活性体が含在示勝ものも 含まれ勝が、本発明はこれら個々の異性体およ びこれらの混合物のいずれをも包含示勝もので あ勝。

[0021]

本発明の一般式(I)の化合物は、た表えば、以下 の方法により製造でき勝。

(1) 一般式

[0022]

【化3】

$$R^2$$
 P
 Hal
 (II)

[0023]

(式中、Hal はフッ素、塩素、臭素久どのハロゲンを示し、他の記号は前記表表義であ勝。)により表され勝化合物表一般式

 $H-X-CH_2-A^2-Z$ (III)

(式中、各記号は前記表表義であ勝。)により表され勝化合物表を反応させ勝方法。

[0024]

反応媒件は、原料化合物中の置換コの種類により適宜選択され勝が、好ましくはベン改ン、トル元ン、キシレン、仁メチルホルムアミド、ピリ仁ン、テトラヒドロフラン久どの反応に不活性久溶媒中、水酸化ナトリウム、水酸化カリウム、炭酸カリウム、水素化ナトリウム、カリウム第3級プトキシド、ナトリウムメトキシド久どの塩コの含在下、0~150 deg C の在度に食応われ勝。

other amine salt, arginine salt, lysine salt, ornithine salt or other amino acid.

In addition, hydrate (monohydrate, 1/dihydrate, 3/dihydrate etc) and also other solvent affinitive substance are included in the this invention.

[0020]

Also those where optical isomer exists are included in compound and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt of General Formula (I) of this invention, but this invention is these individual isomer and something which includes in each case of these mixture.

[0021]

It can produce compound of General Formula (I) of this invention, with method below for example .

(1) General Formula

[0022]

[Chemical Formula 3]

[0023]

compound and General Formula which are displayed by (In Formula, Hal shows fluorine, chlorine, bromine or other halogen, other signal descriptionabove and is synonymous.)

 $H-X-CH_2-A^2-Z$ (III)

compound which is displayed by (In Formula, each signal description above and is synonymous.) method, which reacts

[0024]

reaction condition is selected appropriately by kind of substituent in the starting material compound, but in preferably benzene, toluene, xylene, dimethylformamide, pyridine, tetrahydrofuran or other reaction in inert solvent and under existing of the sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, sodium hydride, potassium tertiary butoxide, sodium methoxide or other base, it is done with temperature of 0 - 150 deg C.

[0025]

(2) 一般式

[0026]

【化4】

$$R^2$$
 P
 $X-H$
 (IV)
 R^3
 $Y-A^1-R^4$

[0027]

(式中、各記号は前記表表義であ勝。)により表され勝化合物表一般式

 $Hal-CH_2-A^2-Z(V)$

(式中、各記号は前記表表義であ勝。)により表され勝化合物表を反応させ勝方法。

[0028]

反応媒件は、原料化合物中の置換コの種類により適宜選択され勝が、好ましくは、ベン改ン、トル亢ン、キシレン、仁メチルホルムアミド、ピリ仁ン、テトラヒドロフラン久どの反応に不活性久媒中、水酸化ナトリウム、水酸化カリウム、炭酸カリウム、水素化ナトリウム、カリウム第3級ブトキシド、ナトリウムメトキシド久どの塩コの含在下、0~150 deg C の在度に食応われ勝。

[0029]

(3) 一般式

[0030]

【化5】

$$R^2$$
 P
 X
 A^2
 Z
 Y -H
 (VI)

[0031]

(式中、各記号は前記表表義であ勝。)により表され勝化合物表一般式

[0025]

(2) General Formula

[0026]

[Chemical Formula 4]

[0027]

compound and General Formula which are displayed by (In Formula, each signal description above and is synonymous.)

 $Hal-CH_2-A^2-Z(V)$

compound which is displayed by (In Formula, each signal description above and is synonymous.) method, which reacts

[0028]

reaction condition is selected appropriately by kind of substituent in the starting material compound, but in preferably, benzene, toluene, xylene, dimethylformamide, pyridine, tetrahydrofuran or other reaction in inert solvent and under existing of the sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, sodium hydride, potassium tertiary butoxide, sodium methoxide or other base, it is done with temperature of 0 - 150 deg C.

[0029]

(3) General Formula

[0030]

[Chemical Formula 5]

[0031]

compound and General Formula which are displayed by (In Formula, each signal description above and is synonymous.)

Hal-A1-R4(VII)

(式中、各記号は前記表表義であ勝。)により表され勝化合物表を反応させ勝方法。

[0032]

反応媒件は、原料化合物中の置換コの種類により適宜選択され勝が、好ましくは、ベン改ン、トル元ン、キシレン、仁メチルホルムアミド、ピリ仁ン、テトラヒドフラン久どの反応に不活性久中、水酸化ナトリウム、水酸化カリウム、炭酸カリウム、水素化ナトリウム、カリウム第3級ブトキシド、ナトリウムメトキシド久どの塩コの含在下、0~150 deg C の在度に食応われ勝。

[0033]

(4) 一般式

[0034]

[化6]

[0035]

(式中、各記号は前記表表義であ勝。)により表され勝化合物表一般式

 $H-Y-A^1-R^4(IX)$

(式中、各記号は前記表表義であ勝。)により表され勝化合物表を反応させ勝方法。

[0036]

反応媒件は、原料化合物中の置換コの種類により適宜選択され勝が、好ましくは、ベン改ン、トル元ン、キシレン、仁メチルホルムアミド、ピリ仁ン、テトラヒドロフラン久どの反応に不活性久媒中、水酸化ナトリウム、水酸化カリウム、炭酸カリウム、水素化ナトリウム、カリウム第3級ブトキシド、ナトリウムメトキシド久どの塩コの含在下、0~150 deg C の在度に食応われ勝。

[0037]

Hal-A1-R4(VII)

compound which is displayed by (In Formula, each signal description above and is synonymous.) method, which reacts

[0032]

reaction condition is selected appropriately by kind of substituent in the starting material compound, but in preferably, benzene, toluene, xylene, dimethylformamid pyridine, tetra the furan or other reaction in inert solvent and underexisting of sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, sodium hydride, potassium tertiary butoxide, sodium methoxide or other base, it is done with temperature of 0-150 deg C.

[0033]

(4) General Formula

[0034]

[Chemical Formula 6]

[0035]

compound and General Formula which are displayed by (In Formula, each signal description above and is synonymous.)

 $H-Y-A^1-R^4(IX)$

compound which is displayed by (In Formula, each signal description above and is synonymous.) method, which reacts

[0036]

reaction condition is selected appropriately by kind of substituent in the starting material compound, but in preferably, benzene, toluene, xylene, dimethylformamide, pyridine, tetrahydrofuran or other reaction in inert solvent and under existing of the sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, sodium hydride, potassium tertiary butoxide, sodium methoxide or other base, it is done with temperature of 0 - 150 deg C.

[0037]

(5)一般式(I)におい食 Z が 5-テトラゾリルの化合物は、Z がシアノであ勝化合物表ア仁化ナトリウム表を反応させ勝こ表により製造示勝こ表ができ勝。

反応媒件は、原料化合物の置換コの種類により適宜選択され勝が、好ましくはベン改ン、トル
元ン、キシレン、仁メチルホルムアミド、ピリ仁
ン、クロロホルム、仁クロロメタン、1,2-仁クロロ元
タン、メタノール、元タノール久どの不活性久
媒中、0~250 deg C の在度に食応われ勝。

[0038]

(6) 一般式(I)におい食 Z がアルキルで置換された 5-テトラゾリルの化合物は、Z が 5-テトラゾリルの化合物は、Z が 5-テトラゾリルであ勝化合物表一般式X)

R^{10} -O(X)

(式中、R¹⁰はアルキルを示し、Q は塩素、臭素、ヨウ素久どのハロゲンまたはメタン進ルホニルオキシ、ベン改ン進ルホニルオキシ、パラトルエン進ルホニルオキシ久どの脱離容易久コを示示。)により表され勝化合物を反応させ勝こ表により製造示勝こ表ができ勝。

反応は好ましくは炭酸カリウム、炭酸ナトリウム、水酸化ナトリウム、ナトリウムアミド、水素化ナトリウム、トリ元チルアミン、ピリ仁ン等の脱酸剤の含在下、反応を妨げ久い 媒(仁メチルホルムアミド、仁メチル進ルホキシド、水、元タノール、ピリ仁ン、トル元ン久と中で応われ勝。

反応在度等の反応媒件は特に限定示勝ものでは久いが、一般に 0~150~deg~C、特に 50~100~deg~Cで 2~4~時間応われ勝。

[0039]

また、2 がシアノであ勝化合物は、加水分解反応に付示こ表により2 がカルバモイル、さらにはカルボキシであ勝化合物に導くこ表ができ勝。

Z がカルボキシを有示勝場合、有機化やの分野で広く用いられ勝亢進テル化反応またはアミド化反応によっ食、その亢進テルまたはアミドに変換示勝こ表ができ勝。

Z が 元進テル化されたカルボキシであ 勝場合、酸またはアルカリによ 勝通常の加水分解に付示こ表によりカルボキシに変換示勝こ表ができ勝。

Zがアミドを有示勝場合、脱水剤五酸化リン、五塩化リン、五硫化リン、オキシ塩化リン、塩化チオニル久ど)の含在下、加熱示勝こ表によっ食シアノに変換示勝こ表ができ勝。

In (5) General Formula (1) Z 5 -tetrazolyl as for compound, can produce compound and sodium azide where Z is cyano by reacting.

reaction condition is selected appropriately by kind of substituent of the starting material compound, but in preferably benzene, toluene, xylene, dimethylformamide, pyridine, chloroform, dichloromethane, 1, 2- dichloroethane, methanol, ethanol or other inert solvent, it is done with temperature of 0 - 250 deg C.

[0038]

5 -tetrazolyl where Z is substituted with alkyl in (6) General Formula (I) as for compound, Z 5 -tetrazolyl compound and General Formula whichare (X)

$R^{10}-O(X)$

compound which is displayed by (In Formula, R¹⁰ shows alkyl, Q shows chlorine, bromine, iodine or other halogen or methane sulfonyloxy, benzene sulfonyloxy, para toluene sulfonyloxy or other easily eliminated basis.) can be produced by reacting.

Reaction under existing of preferably potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, sodium amide, sodium hydride, triethylamine, pyridine or other deacidifying agent, is done in solvent (dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, water and ethanol, pyridine, toluene etc) whichdoes not obstruct reaction.

reaction temperature or other reaction condition is not something which especially is limited. 2 - 4 hours it is done generally with 0 - 150 deg C. especially 50 -100 deg C.

[0039]

In addition, compound where Z is cyano, it attaches on hydrolysis reaction and Z carbamoyl, furthermore leads to compound whichis a carboxy, due to especially it is possible densely.

When Z has carboxy, with esterification reaction or amidation reaction which iswidely used with field of organic chemistry, it can convert to ester or amide.

When Z is esterified carboxy, it attaches on conventional hydrolysis with acid or alkali and it can convert to carboxy due to especially.

When Z has amide, under existing of drying agent (phosphorus pentoxide, phosphorus pentachloride, phosphorous oxychloride, thionyl chloride etc), it canconvert to cyano by fact that it

アノに変換示勝こ表ができ勝。

Z がカルボキシを有示勝場合、テトラヒドロフラン、仁元チル 元ーテル、仁イソプロピル 元ーテル、仁オキサン、トル元ン、キシレン、ベン改ン、仁元チレングリコール仁元チル 元一テル等の媒中、グリニャール試薬、アルキルリチウム等表反応示勝か、水素化アルミニウムリチウム、水素化ビ進(2-メトキシ 元トキシ)アルミニウムナトリウム、仁ボラン、水素化ホウ素ナトリウム-ヨウ素、水素化ホウ素ナトリウム-

反応に付示こ表により、ヒドロキシメチルに変換 示勝こ表ができ勝。

Z が水酸コを有示勝場合、常法によりアルコキシまたはアシルオキシに変換示勝こ表ができ勝。

久お、原料化合物であ勝一般式(VI)、(VIII)の化合物はた表えば、以下の方法に食製造され勝。

[0040]

(a) 一般式

[0041]

【化7】

$$R^2$$
 P
 Hal
 R^{11}
 (XI)

[0042]

(式中、 R^{11} は Hal または-Y-H を示し、これらの記号および他の各記号は前記表表義であ勝。) により表され勝化合物表一般式

 $H-X-CH_2-A^2-Z$ (III)

(式中、各記号は前記表表義であ勝。)により表され勝化合物表を反応させ勝方法。

[0043]

反応媒件は、原料化合物中の置換コの種類により適宜選択され勝が、好ましくは、ベン改ン、トル元ン、キシレン、仁メチルホルムアミド、ピリ仁ン、テトラヒドロフラン久どの反応に不活性久媒中、水酸化ナトリウム、水酸化カリウム、炭酸カリウム、水素化ナトリウム、カリウム第3級ブトキシド、ナトリウムメトキシド久どの塩コの含在下、0~150 deg C の在度に食応われ勝。

heats.

When Z has carboxy, in tetrahydrofuran、diethyl ether、diisopropyl ether、dioxane、toluene、xylene、benzene、diethylene glycol diethyl ether or other solvent, it reactswith Grignard reagent、alkyl lithium, or etc lithium aluminum hydride、sodium bis (2 -methoxyethoxy) aluminum hydride、diborane、sodium borohydride-iodine、sodium borohydride-sulfuric acid etc and also attaches on the reduction reaction and it can convert to hydroxymethyl due to espe 磁体表共に還元

When Z has hydroxy group, it can convert to alkoxy or acyloxy with conventional method.

Furthermore, General Formula which is a starting material compound (VI), compound of (VIII) isproduced with method below for example.

[0040]

(a) General Formula

[0041]

[Chemical Formula 7]

[0042]

compound and General Formula which are displayed by (In Formula, Hal or -Y-H it shows R¹¹, these signal andother each signal description above and are synonymous.)

 $H-X-CH_2-A^2-Z$ (III)

compound which is displayed by (In Formula, each signal description above and is synonymous.) method, which reacts

[0043]

reaction condition is selected appropriately by kind of substituent in the starting material compound, but in preferably, benzene, toluene, xylene, dimethylformamide, pyridine, tetrahydrofuran or other reaction in inert solvent and under existing of the sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, sodium hydride, potassium tertiary butoxide, sodium methoxide or other base, it is done with temperature of 0 -

下、0~150 deg C の在度に食応われ勝。

[0044]

(b)一般式

[0045]

[化8]

[0046]

(式中、R¹¹は Hal または-Y-H を示し、これらの記号および他の各記号は前記表表義であ勝。) により表され勝化合物表一般式

 $Hal-CH_2-A^2-Z(V)$

(式中、各記号は前記表表義であ勝。)により表され勝化合物表を反応させ勝方法。

[0047]

反応媒件は、原料化合物中の置換コの種類により適宜選択され勝が、好ましくは、ベン改ン、トル元ン、キシレン、仁メチルホルムアミド、ピリ仁ン、テトラヒドロフラン久どの反応に不活性久媒中、水酸化ナトリウム、水酸化カリウム、炭酸カリウム、水素化ナトリウム、カリウム第3級ブトキシド、ナトリウムメトキシド久どの塩コの含在下、0~150 deg C の在度に食応われ勝。

[0048]

このようにし食得られた一般式(I)の化合物は再結晶、クロマトグラフィー久どそれ自体晶知の方法により、反応混合物から分離、精製示勝こ表ができ勝。

また、一般式(I)の化合物は常法により、種々の酸、金属の水酸化物、アミンまたはアミノ酸表処理示勝こ表により、前述した医薬D許容されう勝塩に示勝こ表ができ勝。

[0049]

本発明の一般式(I)の化合物およびその医薬D 許容しう勝塩の光や活性体はラセミ体あ勝いは 仁ア進テレオ異性体を分別再結晶、種々のクロ マトグラフィー久どの晶知の手段により分割示勝 150 deg C.

[0044]

(b) General Formula

[0045]

[Chemical Formula 8]

[0046]

compound and General Formula which are displayed by (In Formula, Hal or -Y-H it shows R¹¹, these signal andother each signal description above and are synonymous.)

 $Hal-CH_2-A^2-Z(V)$

compound which is displayed by (In Formula, each signal description above and is synonymous.) method, which reacts

[0047]

reaction condition is selected appropriately by kind of substituent in the starting material compound, but in preferably, benzene, toluene, xylene, dimethylformamide, pyridine, tetrahydrofuran or other reaction in inert solvent and under existing of the sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, sodium hydride, potassium tertiary butoxide, sodium methoxide or other base, it is done with temperature of 0 - 150 deg C.

[0048]

compound of General Formula (I) which it acquires in this way separation and purification ispossible from reaction mixture with that itself known method such as recrystallization, chromatography.

In addition, it can designate compound of General Formula (I) as salt which on pharmaceutical which is mentioned earlier by treating with the conventional method, hydroxide, amine or amino acid of various acid, metal, can be allowed.

[0049]

compound of General Formula (I) of this invention and optical isomer of acceptable salt onits pharmaceutical can divide racemate or diastereomer due to means of the division recrystallization, various chromatography or other public

か、または光や活性久原料化合物を用い勝こ表によっ食得勝こ表ができ勝。

[0050]

【作用および発明の効 (1)の 化合物は、白血球貪食能亢進作用、マクロファ 一仁貪食能亢進作用、白血球数回復作用、感 染抵抗賦活作用、抗腫瘍作用、免疫能改善作 用久ど表共に、血小板数回復作用、赤血球数回 復作用を有示勝。

したがっ食、感染症の治療や癌治療におけ勝感 染防御作用の賦活や骨髄障害の軽抗久ど総合 的久治療に有用であ勝。

また、骨髄障害に起因示勝各種け患、た表えば、再生不良性貧血、骨髄異能成症候腫、骨髄性貧血、先天性貧血、腎性貧血、先天性・特発性好中球抗少症、特発性血小板抗少性紫斑病久どの治療に有用であ勝。

さらに、アレルギー性け患、 元リテマトーデ進、 慢性関節リウマチ久どの自己免疫け患、 癌久ど の予防または治療に用い勝こ表ができ勝。

[0051]

染に、本発明の化合物の薬理作用は、以下の 実験方法により明らかにされ勝。

[0052]

実験善1:白血球貪食能亢進作用

進トッセル(Stossel) らの方法善仁ャーナル・オブ・ザ・クリニカル・インベ進ティゲーション(Journal of the Clinical Investigation)第51巻、615回、1972年]に準じ食応った。

ICR マウ進(体重 30~35g)にグリコーゲンを腹腔内投与し、2 時間後に腹水白血球を採取し、5×10 6 個/ml の白血球懸濁液を調製し、この懸濁液 200 $^{\rm ml}$ に本発明化合物を加え、さらに 100 $^{\rm ml}$ のマウ進血清および 100 $^{\rm ml}$ のイー進ト死菌(1×10 8 個/ml)を加え、37 deg C で 20 分間インキュベーション示勝。

染いで、反応液中の約 200 個の白血球を板微鏡(倍率×400)下で観察し、1 個以Dのイー進ト 死菌を貪食した白血球数を計算示勝。

能照の白血球数の貪食率に能し、試験化合物

knowledge, or can acquire by fact that optically active starting material compound is used.

[0050]

]本希眼面社 發重eneral Formula (1) of {Action and Effect of Invention } this invention, white blood cell phagocytotic ability accentuation effect、macrophage phagocytotic ability accentuation effect、leukocyte count recovery action, infection resistance activation action and antineoplastic activity、immune function improving action etc and also, has number of platelets recovery action and erythrocyte several times returning/repeating action.

Therefore, such as treatment of infection and activation of protective action in the cancer therapy and reduction of bone marrow disorder it is useful in overall treatment.

In addition, various disorder, for example aplastic anemia, bone marrow different shape forming syndrome, bone marrow characteristic anemia, congenital anemia, kidney characteristic anemia, congenital * idiopathic neutrophil decrease symptoms which originate in bone marrow disorder, it is useful in idiopathic purpura thrombocytopenica or other treatment.

Furthermore, allergy disease, $\bar{\pi}$ Litema jp7— death, you can use for chronic rheumatoid arthritis or other autoimmune disease, cancer or other prevention or treatment.

[0051]

Next, pharmacological action of compound of this invention makes clear by experimental method below.

[0052]

Working Example 1: white blood cell phagocytotic ability accentuation effect

It did 進 jp7 つ cell (St ossel) and others according to method {journal * of * the * clinical * yne べ 進 T. Gaea ション (Journal of the Clinical In vestigation) Vol. 51、615 page、1972 }.

intraperitoneal administration it does glycogen in ICR mouse (body weight 30~35g), spleen white blood cell recovers 2 hours, later manufactures white blood cell suspension of 5 X 10^6 /ml, in this suspension 200 ml 20 min incubation it does with 37 deg C including the compound of this invention, furthermore including the mouse blood serum of 100;mu l and yeast dead microbe (1 X 10^8 /ml) of 100;mu l.

Next, approximately 200 white blood cell in reaction mixture are observed under the microscope (draw ratio X 400), leukocyte count which yeast dead microbe of one or more phagocytosis is done iscalculated.

Vis-a-vis phagocytosis ratio of leukocyte count of control,

0.1 µ M 添加時の相能的割合を百分率で算出示勝。

[0053]

実験善2:白血球数回復作用

ICR マウ進(体重 20~25g)に 200mg/Kg のシクロ ホ進ファミドを腹腔内投与し、投与翌日に本発明 化合物 0.3mg/kg を経口投与または試験化合物 0.1mg/kg を静脈内投与示勝。

シクロホ進ファミド投与後、4 日目に ICR マウ進 の血液を採取し、白血球数をコールター・カウン ターにより測定示勝。

シクロホ進ファミド投与マウ進の末梢白血球数に能示勝相能的割合を百分率で算出示勝。

[0054]

実験善3:抗腫瘍実験

雄性 CDF₁ マウ進(8 週齢)に 10⁶ 個の IMC 癌細胞(微生物化や研究所由来)を腹腔内移植し、移植翌日より本発明化合物を1日1回、5日間連日腹腔内投与示勝。

1 腫 3 または 6 匹のマウ進の生死を観察し、 MST(Mean Survival Time) から T/C(%)=(処置 腫の MST/能照腫の MST)口100 を求め勝。

[0055]

実験善 4:骨髄移植マウ進での血小板数の回復 促進作用

6~8 週齢の ICR マウ進に8.0Gy の放射線を全身 照射し、その後 10⁷ 個の表系マウ進骨髄細胞を 移植示勝。

本発明化合物を骨髄移植の翌日から 9 日間連 続静脈内投与示勝。

骨髄移植後 11 日目に、マウ進腹大動脈からへ パリン加血液を採取し、血小板数を自動血球計 数装置で測定示勝。

実験は1腫5匹で応う。

[0056]

実験善 5:抗癌剤投与ラットでの血小板数抗少の 回復促進作用

6 週齢の SD ラットに塩酸ニム進チン 30mg/kg を 静脈内投与し、翌日に 15mg/kg を静脈内投与示 relative ratio attime of test compound 0.1; mu M addition is calculated with percent.

[0053]

Working Example 2: leukocyte count recovery action

cyclophosphamide of 200 mg/kg intraperitoneal administration is done in ICR mouse (body weight 20~25g), the compound of this invention 0.3 mg/kg oral dosage or test compound 0.1 mg/kg intravenous administration is done in dosage next day.

After cyclophosphamide prescribing, in 4 th day blood of ICR mouse itrecovers, it measures leukocyte count due to Coulter * counter .

Relative ratio for peripheral leukocyte count of cyclophosphamide dosage mouse iscalculated with percent.

[0054

Working Example 3: antineoplasty experiment

10 < sup>6 IMC cancer cell (microorganism chemical research laboratory derivation) intraperitoneal transplant is done in male CD F_1 mouse (8 weeks old), the compound of this invention 1 day one time, 5 day every day intraperitoneal administration is done from transplant next day.

1 set 3 or living and dead of mouse of 6 animals is observed, T/C (%)= (MST of MST/control group of disposal group) X 100 is sought from MST (Mean Survival time).

[0055]

recovery promotion action of number of platelets with Working Example 4: bone marrow transplantation mouse

radiation of 8.0 Gy whole body is irradiated to ICR mouse of 6 - 8 weeks old, after that 10 <sup>7 same type mouse bone marrow cell transplant is done.

the compound of this invention 9 day continual intravenous administration is done from next day of bone marrow transplantation.

In 11 th day after bone marrow transplantation, heparin adding blood it recovers from mouse abdominal aorta, measures number of platelets with automatic blood cell calculation equipment.

It experiments with 1 group, 5 animals.

[0056]

recovery promotion action of number of platelets decrease with Working Example 5: anticancer drug dosage rat

hydrochloric acid 二ム進 tin 30 mg/kg intravenous administration is done in SDrat of 6 weeks old, 15 mg/kg

勝。

本発明化合物を塩酸ニム進チン初回投与後、 8、9、10、14 日の 4 日間静脈内投与示勝。

投与後一定日目に、ラット尾部からへパリン加 血液を採血し、血小板数を自動血球計数装置 で測定示勝。

実験は1腫4~6匹で応う。

[0057]

実験善 6:X 線照射マウ進での赤血球の回復促 進作用(予防効果)

4~5 週齢の BALB/c マウ進に4.0Gy の放射線を 全身照射示勝。

本発明化合物を X 線照射 3 日前から前日まで の 3 日間連続静脈内投与示勝。

X 線照射後 19 および 22 日目に、マウ進眼窩静脈叢から採血し、赤血球を自動血球計数装置で 測定示勝。

実験は 1 腫 8 匹で応い、結果は平均値 偏差で示示。

[0058]

実験善 7:X 線照射マウ進での赤血球の回復促進作用(治療効果)

4~5 週齢の BALB/c マウ進に4.0Gy の放射線を 全身照射示勝。

本発明化合物を X 線照射後翌日から 9 日目までの 9 日間連続静脈内投与示勝。

X 線照射後 14 日目に、マウ進眼窩静脈叢から 採血し、赤血球を自動血球計数装置で測定示 勝。

実験は 1 腫 6 匹で応い、結果は平均値 偏差で示示。

[0059]

実験善 8:骨髄移植マウ進での赤血球の回復促 進作用

6~8 週齢の ICR マウ進 8.0Gy の放射線を全身 照射し、その後 10⁷ 個の表系マウ進骨髄細胞を 移植示職

本発明化合物を骨髄移植の翌日から 9 日間連 続静脈内投与示勝。 intravenous administration are done in next day.

the compound of this invention is done after hydrochloric acid 二ム進 tin first time prescribing, 8, 9 and 1 0,4 day intravenous administration of 1 4 days.

After prescribing in fixed th day, heparin adding blood blood drawing is done from rat tail, number of platelets is measured with automatic blood cell calculation equipment.

It experiments with 1 set 4~6 animals.

[0057]

recovery promotion action of erythrocyte with Working Example 6: X-ray lighting mouse (preventive effect)

radiation of 4.0 Gy whole body is irradiated to BALB/c mouse of 4 - 5 weeks old.

the compound of this invention 3 -day period continual intravenous administration to preceding day is done frombefore X-ray lighting 3 days.

After X-ray irradiating in 19 and 22 nd day, blood drawing it does from the mouse orbital venous plexus, measures erythrocyte with automatic blood cell calculation equipment.

It experiments, 本語的 set 8 animals shows result with mean +/- standard deviation.

[0058]

recovery promotion action of erythrocyte with Working Example 7: X-ray lighting mouse (remedial effect)

radiation of 4.0 Gy whole body is irradiated to BALB/c mouse of 4 - 5 weeks old.

the compound of this invention after X-ray irradiating 9 day continual intravenous administration to 9 th day is done from next day.

After X-ray irradiating in 14 th day, blood drawing it does from mouse orbital venous plexus, measures erythrocyte with automatic blood cell calculation equipment.

It experiments, 燻볲 set 6 animals shows result with mean +/- standard deviation.

[0059]

recovery promotion action of erythrocyte with Working Example 8: bone marrow transplantation mouse

radiation of ICR mouse 8.0 Gy of 6 - 8 weeks old whole body is irradiated, afterthat 10 <sup>7 same type mouse bone marrow cell transplant is done.

the compound of this invention 9 day continual intravenous administration is done from next day of bone marrow transplantation.

骨髄移植後 11 日目に、マウ進腹大動脈からへパリン加血液を採血し、赤血球数を自動血球計数装置で測定示勝。

実験は1腫5匹で応う。

[0060]

一般式(I)の化合物、その光や異性体またはその医薬D許容され勝塩を医薬表し食用い勝場合、それ自身または薬理やD許容され勝適宜の担体、賦能剤、希釈剤久どに混合し食、剤、カプセル剤、散剤、注射剤久どの能態で経口的または非経口的に投与示勝こ表ができ勝。

投与量は能照け患、症状、年齢または投与方法久どによっ食変動し得勝が、通常、成人1日あたり、経口投与の場合、10~500mg 程度、非経口投与た表えば静脈内投与の場合、0.1~100mg程度であり、これを 1 回または数回に分け食投与示勝こ表ができ勝。

[0061]

【実施善】

以下、参考善、実施善により、本発明を具体的 に説明示勝が、本発明はこれらに限定され勝も のでは久い。

[0062]

参考善1

反応液を水に注ぎ、酢酸亢チルで抽出示勝。

水洗し、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、溶媒を留去し、残渣を元タノールより再結晶示勝表3-(4-メトキシフェニル)チ亢ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸メチルが得られ勝。

融点 155~157 deg C

[0063]

参考善2

塩化メチレン 300ml に 3-(4-メトキシフェニル)チ 元ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸メチル 63g を加え、氷冷下 3 臭化ホウ素 109.4g の 50ml 塩化メチレン溶液をェ下し、表温度に食 15 分間攪拌 示勝。

反応液にメタノールを加え、溶媒を留去示勝。

In 11 th day after bone marrow transplantation, heparin adding blood blood drawing is done from mouse abdominal aorta, quantity of erythrocyte is measured with automatic blood cell calculation equipment.

It experiments with 1 group, 5 animals.

[0060]

When optical isomer or pharmaceutically acceptable salt of compound, of General Formula (I) it uses, as pharmaceutical mixing to that itself or acceptable appropriate support, diluting agent, diluent etc on pharmacology, it can prescribe to oral or parenteral with tablets, capsules, powder, injectable or other form.

dose can fluctuate with control disorder, disease, age or administration method etc, but usually, in case of adult per 1 day, oral dosage, in case of 10 - 500 mg extent, parenteral administration for example intravenous administration, with 0.1 - 100 mg extent, dividing this into one time or several times, it can prescribe.

[0061]

[Working Example(s)]

Below, with Reference Example, Working Example, this invention is explained concretely, but the this invention is not something which is limited in these.

[0062]

Reference Example 1

2 -chloro-3- melting (4 -methoxy benzoyl) pyridine 35.5g in dimethylformamide 150 ml, 1 hour it agitates with60 - 70 deg C including methyl thioglycolate 16.7g, potassium carbonate 40.0g.

You pour reaction mixture to water, extract with ethylacetate.

When water wash it does, after drying, removes solvent with the anhydrous magnesium sulfate, recrystallization does residue from ethanol 3 - (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl is acquired.

melting point 155~157 deg C

[0063]

Reference Example 2

It drips 50 ml methylene chloride solution of under ice cooling boron tribromide 109.4g to methylene chloride 300 ml 3 - including (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl 63g, 15 min agitates with same temperature.

solvent is removed in reaction mixture including methanol.

残渣に炭酸カリウム水溶液を加え、酢酸亢チルで抽出示勝。

水洗し、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、溶媒を留去し、得られ勝粗結晶をメタノールクロロホルムの混液より再結晶示勝表 3-(4-ヒドロキシフェニル)チ亢ノき,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸メチルが得られ勝。

融点 231 deg C(分解)

[0064]

参考善3

6-メチル-3-(4-メトキシフェニル)チ 元ノ 書,3-b] ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸メチル 11.4g のメタノール66ml 溶液に 10%水酸化ナトリウム水溶液 22mlを加え、50 deg C に食 3 時間加熱還流示勝。

溶媒を留去し、残渣に水を加え塩酸で酸性にし、析出示勝結晶を元タノールから再結晶示勝表 6-メチル-3-(4-メトキシフェニル)チ元ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸が得られ勝。

融点 254~256 deg C、ナトリウム塩の融点 280 deg C 以D

[0065]

参考善4

50 deg C で 2 時間攪拌した後、反応混合物に氷冷下アンモニア水を加え勝。

得られた粗結晶をイソプロピルアルコールで再結晶示勝表 6-メチル-3-(4-メトキシフェニル)チ亢ノき,3-b)ピリ仁ン-2-カルボキサミドが得られ勝。

融点 190~192 deg C

[0066]

参考善5

6-メチル-3-(4-メトキシフェニル)チ亢ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボキサミド 7.0g にオキシ塩化リン20mlを加え、120 deg Cで1時間加熱攪拌示勝。

反応混合物を氷水にあけ炭酸カリウムで中和 し、クロロホルムで抽出示勝。

水洗し、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、溶媒を留去しにイソプロピル

元ーテルより得られた粗結晶をアセトンで再結晶示勝表 6-メチル-3-(4-メ

In residue it extracts with ethylacetate including aqueous potassium carbonate solution.

When water wash it does, after drying, removes solvent with the anhydrous magnesium sulfate, recrystallization it does crude crystal which is acquired from mixed solution of methanol/chloroform, 3 - (4 -hydroxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl is acquired.

melting point 2 31 deg C (Disassembly)

[0064]

Reference Example 3

6 -methyl-3- 3 hours heating and refluxing it makes methanol 66 ml solution of (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl 11.4g with 50 deg C including 10% sodium hydroxide water solution 22 ml.

When it removes solvent, in residue with hydrochloric acid it makes the acidic including water, recrystallization it does crystal which isprecipitated from ethanol, 6 -methyl-3- (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid isacquired.

melting point 280 deg C or greater of melting point 254~256 deg C, sodium salt

[0065]

Reference Example 4

While agitating to dichloroethane 40 ml 6 -methyl-3-including (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid 8.8g,it adds thionyl chloride 2.4 ml.

2 hours after agitating, under ice cooling ammonia water is added to reaction mixture with 50 deg C.

When crude crystal which it acquires recrystallization is done with isopropyl alcohol, 6-methyl-3- (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxamide is acquired.

melting point 190~192 deg C

[0066]

Reference Example 5

6 -methyl-3- 1 hour heating and stirring it makes (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2-carboxamide 7.0g with 120 deg C including phosphorous oxychloride 20 ml.

You open reaction mixture to ice water and neutralize with potassium carbonate, extractwith chloroform.

When water wash it does, after drying, removes solvent with anhydrous magnesium sulfate and from diisopropyl ether recrystallization it does crude crystal which is acquired with

トキシフェニル)チ亢ノ憩,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボニトリルが得られ勝。

融点 177~179 deg C

[0067]

参考善6

室温に食 3 時間攪拌後、反応混合物を氷水に 注ぎ酢酸元チルで抽出示勝。

水洗し、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、溶媒を留去し、得られ勝粗結晶をイソプロピルアルコールから再結晶示勝表 6-メチル-3-(4-ヒドロキシフェニル)チ元ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボニトリルが得られ勝。

融点 148~150 deg C

[0068]

以下、D記参考善およびD記方法 (a)または(b) に従っ食下記の化合物が得られ勝。

[0069]

- (7)3-(4-クロロフェニル)チ亢ノ会,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸メチル、融点 127~129 deg C
- (8)3-(4-クロロフェニル)フロき,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸亢チル、融点 114~115 deg C
- (9)3-(4-フルオロフェニル)-6-イソプロピルチ亢ノ 巻,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸メチル、融点 127~129 deg C
- (10)3-(4-クロロフェニル)チ亢ノ急,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸、白色結晶、融点 247 deg C(分解)
- (11)3-(4-クロロフェニル)フロ巻,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸亢チル、白色結晶、融点 114~115 deg C
- (12)2-ベンゾイル-3-(4-クロロフェニル)チ亢ノ き,3-b]ピリ仁ン、白色結晶、融点 118~119 deg C
- (13)N-(3-クロロフェニル)-3-(4-クロロフェニル)チ 元ノ義,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボキサミド、白色結 晶、融点 181~182 deg C
- (14)6-イソプロピル-3-(3,4-仁メトキシフェニル)チ 亢ノき,3-b)ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸、淡黄色結

acetone, 6 -methyl-3- (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carbonitrile is acquired.

melting point 177~179 deg C

[0067]

Reference Example 6

dichloromethane 6 ml solution of under ice cooling, boron tribromide 18g is dripped to dichloromethane 50 ml 6 -methyl-3- including the (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carbonitrile 5.5g.

You pour 3 hours after stirring, reaction mixture to ice water with room temperature and extract with the ethylacetate.

When water wash it does, after drying, removes solvent with the anhydrous magnesium sulfate, recrystallization it does crude crystal which is acquired from isopropyl alcohol, 6-methyl-3- (4 -hydroxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carbonitrile is acquired.

melting point 148~150 deg C

[0068]

Below, following to above-mentioned Reference Example and above-mentioned method (a) or (b), below-mentioned compound is acquired.

[0069]

- (7) 3 (4 -chlorophenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2-carboxylic acid methyl, melting point 127~129 deg C
- (8) 3 (4 -chlorophenyl) furo {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2-carboxylic acid ethyl, melting point 114~115 deg C
- (9) 3 (4 -fluorophenyl) 6 -isopropyl thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl, melting point 127~129 deg C
- (10) 3 (4 -chlorophenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2-carboxylic acid, white crystal, melting point 247 deg C (Disassembly)
- (11) 3 (4 -chlorophenyl) furo {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2-carboxylic acid ethyl, white crystal, melting point 114~115 deg C
- (12) 2 -benzoyl-3- (4 -chlorophenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine, white crystal, melting point 118~119 deg C
- (13) N- (3 -chlorophenyl) 3 (4 -chlorophenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxamide, white crystal, melting point $181\sim182$ deg C
- (14) 6 -isopropyl-3- (3 and 4 -dimethoxy phenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2- carboxylic acid, pale yellow crystal,

晶、融点 185~186 deg C

(15)3-(4-クロロフェニル)-6-イソプロピルチ亢ノ き,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸、白色結晶、融点 206~209 deg C

[0070]

- (16)6-イソプロピル-3-(4-メトキシフェニル)チ亢ノ き,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸、白色結晶、融点 186~189 deg C
- (17)3-(4-フルオロフェニル)-6-イソプロピルチ冗ノ 書,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸、白色結晶、融点 182~184 deg C
- (18)3-(4-メトキシフェニル)チ元ノ書,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸、白色結晶、融点 236~237 deg C、ナトリウム塩の融点 280 deg C 以D
- (19)6-メチル-3-(4-メトキシフェニル)チ元ノ 妻,3-b)ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸メチル、白色結 晶、融点 151~152 deg C
- (20)5-クロロ-3-(4-メトキシフェニル)チ亢ノ善,3-b〕 ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸
- (21)6-メトキシ-3-(4-メトキシフェニル)チ亢ノ き,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸
- (23)3-(4-メチルチオフェニル)チ 元ノ 善,3-b] ピリ 仁ン-2-カルボン酸
- (24)3-(4-ニトロフェニル)チ亢ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸

- (27)3-(4-メルカプトフェニル)チ亢ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁 ン-2-カルボン酸

[0071]

実施善1

トル元ン40ml に水素化ナトリウム 5.3g を加え、 氷冷下でチオグリコール酸メチル 15.1g の 80ml 仁メチルホルムアミド溶液をェ下示勝。

次いで、2-クロロ-3- 書-(3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)ベンゾイル]ピリ仁ン37.7gの40mlトル元ン溶液をェ下し、反応温度を徐々に50 deg C まであげ、表温度に食2時間攪拌示勝。

melting point 185~186 deg C

(15) 3 - (4 -chlorophenyl) - 6 -isopropyl thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid, white crystal, melting point 206~209 deg C

[0070]

- (16) 6 -isopropyl-3- (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid, white crystal, melting point 186~189 deg C
- (17) 3 (4 -fluorophenyl) 6 -isopropyl thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid, white crystal, melting point 182~184 deg C
- (18) 3 melting point 280 deg C or greater of (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid, white crystal, melting point 236~237 deg C, sodium salt
- (19) 6 -methyl-3- (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl, white crystal, melting point $151\sim152$ deg C
- (20) 5 -chloro-3- (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid
- (21) 6 -methoxy-3- (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid
- (22) 6 -phenyl-3- (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid
- (23) 3 (4 -methylthio phenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid
- (24) 3 (4 -nitrophenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2-carboxylic acid
- (25) 3 (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2-carboxamide
- (26) N, N- diethyl-3- (4 -methoxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxamide
- (27) 3 (4 -mercapto phenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid

[0071]

Working Example 1

80 ml dimethylformamide solution of methyl thioglycolate 15.1g are dripped to toluene 40 ml with under ice cooling including sodium hydride 5.3g.

Next, 2 -chloro-3- it drips 40 ml toluene solution of {4 - (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) benzoyl} pyridine 37.7g, increases reaction temperature to 50 deg C gradually, 2 hours agitates with same temperature.

反応混合物を氷水に注ぎトル亢ンで抽出示勝。

融点 102~103 deg C

[0072]

実施善2

メタノール 12ml に 3-鲁-(2-仁メチルアミノ元トキシ)フェニル]チ亢ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸メチル 2.6g を加え、室温に食水酸化ナトリウム 0.4g の 4ml 水溶液をェ下示勝。

40 deg C で 1 時間攪拌後、溶媒を留去し、残渣 に水 10ml を加え、希塩酸に食中性にし食再び 溶媒を留去示勝。

次に、ダイヤイオン(HP-20:三)に食 脱塩をし、元タノールより結晶化させた粗結晶を 水で再結晶示勝表 3-薯-(2-仁メチルアミノ元トキ シ)フェニル]チ元ノ薯,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸 1.6g が得られ勝。

融点 213~215 deg C(分解)

[0073]

実施善3

仁メチルホルムアミド 8ml に水素化ナトリウム 0.9g を加え、氷冷下でチオグリコール酸メチル 3.8g の 8ml 仁メチルホルムアミド溶液をェ下示 勝。

次いで、4-(3-Cメチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル 2-フルオロフェニルケトン 9.1g の 16.1m1 Cメチル ホルムアミド溶液をェ下し、反応温度を徐々に $50 \deg C$ までDげ、表温度に食 3.5 時間攪拌示勝。

反応混合物を氷水に注ぎトル亢ンで抽出示勝。

水洗し、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、溶媒を留去し示勝表 3- - (3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル]ベンゾ・ - (3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル]ベンゾ・ - (3-仁メチルが油状物表し食得られ勝。

元タノール/酢酸 元チルの混合溶媒に食マレイン酸塩表し、元タノール酢酸 元チルの混合溶媒で再結晶 示勝表 3- 勢-(3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル]ベンゾ 善] チオフェン-2-カルボン酸・1/2 マレイン酸・1/2 水和物 6.9g が得られ勝。

You pour reaction mixture to ice water and extract with toluene.

When water wash it does, after drying, removes solvent with the anhydrous magnesium sulfate, recrystallization it does crude crystal which is acquired from diisopropyl ether, 3- {4 - (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl 20.4g is acquired.

melting point 102~103 deg C

[0072]

Working Example 2

4 ml aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide 0.4g are dripped to methanol 12 ml with room temperature 3 -including {4 - (2 -dimethylamino ethoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl 2.6g.

I hour after stirring, solvent is removed with 40 deg C, again solvent is removed with the dilute hydrochloric acid to neutral in residue including water 10 ml.

When 的政治製alting is done with Dia-ion (HP-20: Mitsubishi Kasei supplied), from ethanol the crude crystal which crystallization is done recrystallization is done with water, 3 -{4 - (2 -dimethylamino ethoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid 1.6g is acquired.

melting point 213~215 deg C (Disassembly)

[0073]

Working Example 3

8 ml dimethylformamide solution of methyl thioglycolate 3.8g are dripped to dimethylformamide 8 ml with under ice cooling including sodium hydride 0.9g.

Next, 4 - it drips 16.1 ml dimethylformamide solution of (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl 2- fluorophenyl ketone 9.1g, increases reaction temperature to 50 deg C gradually, 3.5 hours agitates with same temperature.

You pour reaction mixture to ice water and extract with toluene.

When water wash it does, after drying, does to remove solvent with anhydrous magnesium sulfate 3 - {4 - (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl} benzo [b] thiophene -2- carboxylic acid methyl it is acquired as oil.

When it makes maleate with mixed solvent of ethanol/ethylacetate, recrystallization doeswith mixed solvent of ethanol/ethylacetate, 3 - {4 - (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl} benzo [b] thiophene -2- carboxylic acid * 1/2 maleic acid * 1/dihydrate 6.9g is acquired.

融点 131~133 deg C

[0074]

実施善4

窒素雰囲気下、トル元ン 10ml に水素化ビ進(2-メトキシ元トキシ)アルミニウムナトリウムの 70%トル元ン溶液3.3gを加え、氷冷下で3-碧-(3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル]チ元ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸メチル3.5gの25mlトル元ン溶液をェ下示勝。

室温に食 3.5 時間攪拌後、再び氷冷し、酢酸元 チル 0.5ml、10%水酸化ナトリウム水溶液 12ml を加え勝。

水、トル冗ンを加えトル冗ン層を水洗し、セライト 濾過、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、溶媒を 留去示勝。

得られた残渣を元タノール/酢酸元チルの混合溶媒に食フマル酸塩表し、元タノールで再結晶示勝表、善(4-(3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル)チ元ノ急,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-イル]メタノール・1/2 フマル酸塩 2.1g が得られ勝。

融点 167~168 deg C

[0075]

実施善5

融点 151~153 deg C

[0076]

実施善6

仁メチルホルムアミド 6ml に水素化ナトリウム 1.15g を加え、氷冷下でメルカプトアセトン 2.6g の 6ml 仁メチルホルムアミド溶液、12mlトル元ン 溶液をェ下示勝。

次いで 2-クロロ-3- 書-(3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)ベンゾイル] ピリ仁ン 7.6g の 15ml 仁メチルホルムアミド溶液をェ下し、反応温度を徐々に 50 deg C までDげ、表温度に食 3 時間攪拌示勝。

反応混合物を氷水に注ぎ、トル亢ンで抽出示

melting point 1 31~133 deg C

[0074]

Working Example 4

Under nitrogen atmosphere, 3 - 25 ml toluene solution of {4 - (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl 3.5g are dripped to toluene 10 ml with under ice cooling including 70% toluene solution 3.3g of sodium bis (2 -methoxyethoxy) aluminum hydride.

3.5 hours after stirring, ice cooling it does again with room temperature, adds ethylacetate 0.5 ml, 10% sodium hydroxide water solution 12 ml.

toluene layer water wash is done including water and toluene, afterdrying, solvent is removed with celite filtration, anhydrous magnesium sulfate.

When it designates residue which it acquires as fumarate with the mixed solvent of ethanol/ethylacetate, recrystallization does with ethanol, {3 - (4 - (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- yl} methanol * 1/2 fumarate 2.1g isacquired.

melting point 167~168 deg C

[0075]

Working Example 5

under ice cooling, ammonia gas it is saturated in methanol 250 ml 3 - including {4 - (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl } thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl 5g.

When 5 day leaving later, solvent is removed, from diisopropyl ether the crude crystal which is acquired recrystallization is done with isopropyl alcohol, 3 - {4 - (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxamide 3.1g is acquired.

melting point 151~153 deg C

[0076]

Working Example 6

6 ml dimethylformamide solution, 12 ml toluene solution of mercapto acetone 2.6g are dripped to dimethylformamide 6 ml with under ice cooling including sodium hydride 1.15g.

Next, 2 -chloro-3- it drips 15 ml dimethylformamide solution of {4 - (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) benzoyl} pyridine 7.6g, increases reaction temperature to 50 deg C gradually, 3 hours agitates with same temperature.

You pour reaction mixture to ice water, extract with toluene.

勝。

10%塩酸水でトル亢ン層より抽出し、炭酸水素ナトリウムでアルカリ性にし食クロロホルムで抽出示勝。

水洗し、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、溶媒を留去し、仁イソプロピル元ーテルより再結晶示勝表、善(4-(3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル)チ元ノき,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-イル]メチルケトン3.9gが得られ勝。

融点 109~110 deg C

[0077]

実施善7

仁メチルホルムアミド 20ml に 6-メチル-3-(4-ヒドロキシフェニル)チ亢ノ善(3-b)ピリ仁ン-(2-カルボニトリル 3.9g、炭酸カリウム <math>(4.2g)を加え、室温で攪拌し久がら (3-C)年ルアミノプロピルクロリド (3.6g)をェ下示勝。

70 deg C に食3 時間攪拌し、反応混合物を水にあけトル元ンで抽出示勝。

10%塩酸水でトル亢ン層より抽出し、炭酸水素ナトリウムでアルカリ性にし食クロロホルムで抽出示勝。

水洗し、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、溶媒を留去し、得られ勝粗結晶をイソプロピルアルコールより再結晶示勝表 3- 第-(3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル]-6-メチルチ元ノ第,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボニトリル 2.5g が得られ勝。

融点 109~111 deg C

[0078]

実施善8

にメチルホルムアミド5mlに3-善-(3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル]-6-メチルチ元ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボニトリル 1.0g、ア仁化ナトリウム 0.44g、塩化アンモニウム 0.38g を加え、90 deg C に食 晩攪拌示勝。

融点 171~173 deg C(分解)

¹H-NMR 100MHz(CD₃OD): 2.26(m,2H), 2.76(s,3H), 2.98(s,6H), 3.31(t,2H),4.20(t,2H),

With 10% hydrochloric acid it extracts from toluene layer, with sodium hydrogen carbonate it extracts with chloroform to alkaline.

When water wash it does, after drying, removes solvent with the anhydrous magnesium sulfate, recrystallization does from diisopropyl ether, {3 - (4 - (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- yl} methyl ketone 3.9g is acquired.

melting point 109~110 deg C

[0077]

Working Example 7

While to dimethylformamide 20 ml agitating with room temperature 6 -methyl-3- including (4 -hydroxyphenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carbonitrile 3.9g, potassium carbonate 4.2g, it drips 3 -dimethylaminopropyl chloride 3.6g.

3 hours it agitates with 70 deg C, opens reaction mixture to water and extracts with toluene.

With 10% hydrochloric acid it extracts from toluene layer, with sodium hydrogen carbonate it extracts with chloroform to alkaline.

When water wash it does, after drying, removes solvent with the anhydrous magnesium sulfate, recrystallization it does crude crystal which is acquired from isopropyl alcohol, 3- {4 - (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl} - 6 -methyl thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carbonitrile 2.5g is acquired.

melting point 109~111 deg C

[0078]

Working Example 8

To dimethylformamide 5 ml overnight it agitates with 90 deg C 3 - {4 - (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl } - 6 -methyl thieno including {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2- carbonitrile 1.0g, sodium azide 0.44g, ammonium chloride 0.38g.

When it removes solvent, it designates residue which is acquired as acetate with mixed solvent of ethanol/ethylacetate, recrystallization does with the isopropyl ether, 3 - {4 - (3 - dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl} - 6 -methyl -1-(1 H-tetrazole-5-yl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine * primary salt acid 0.20 g isacquired.

melting point 171~173 deg C (Disassembly)

<sup>1H-nmr 100 MHz (CD₃OD): 2.26 (m,2H), 2.76 (s,3H), 2.98 (s,6H), 3.31 (t,2H), 4.20 (t,2H), 7.08 (d,2H),

7.08(d,2H), 7.32(d,2H), 7.48(d,1H), 8.05(d,1H)

[0079]

実施善9

1 時間攪拌の後、トル亢ン、水を加え、トル亢ン に食抽出示勝。

水洗し、無水硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥後、溶媒 を留去示勝。

仁イソプロピル 元ーテルより得られた粗結晶を水/ 元タノールの混合溶媒で再結晶示勝表 2- 善-(4-(3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル)チ 元ノ 善,3-b] ピリ仁ン-2-イル] プロパン-2-オール0.30g が得られ勝。

融点 138~139 deg C

[0080]

以下、D記実施善およびD記方法 (1)~(6)に従っ食下記の化合物が得られ勝。

- (10)3- (2- にメチルアミノ元トキシ)フェニル〕チ 元ノ - (3-6) ピリにン-2-カルボン酸メチル、融点 103~104 deg C
- (12)3- 善-(2-仁メチルアミノ元トキシ)フェニル]フロ 書,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸 元チル

¹H-NMR 100MHz(CDCl₃): 1.34(t,3H), 2.36(s,6H), 2.73(t,2H), 4.14(t,2H),4.35(q,2H), 7.03(d,2H), 7.28(m,1H), 7.52(d,2H), 7.98(dd,1H), 8.50(dd,1H)

- (13)3- (2- 仁メチルアミノ 元トキシ)フェニル]フロ巻,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸、融点 168~170 deg C
- (14)3- 書-(3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル〕 -6-イソプロピルチ元ノ書,3-b〕ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸メチル

7.32(d,2H), 7.48 (d,1H), 8.05 (d,1H)

[0079]

Working Example 9

Under nitrogen atmosphere, in methyl lithium ether solution 40 ml of 1.4 mole, - 3 - tetrahydrofuran 7 ml solution of {4 - (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl } thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl 0.69g is dripped with 20 deg C.

I hour churning later, including toluene, water, it extracts with toluene.

water wash it does, after drying, removes solvent with anhydrous magnesium sulfate.

When from diisopropyl ether crude crystal which is acquired recrystallization is done with mixed solvent of water/ethanol, 2 - {3 - (4 - (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- yl} propane -2- ol 0.30g is acquired.

melting point 138~139 deg C

[0800]

Below, above-mentioned Working Example and above-mentioned method (1) -following to (6), below-mentioned compound is acquired.

- (10) 3 $\{4 (2 dimethylamino ethoxy) phenyl \}$ thieno $\{2 \text{ and } 3 b\}$ pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl, melting point $103\sim104 \text{ deg } C$
- (11) 3 {4 (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid, melting point 258 deg C or greater (Disassembly)
- (12) 3 {4 (2 -dimethylamino ethoxy) phenyl} furo {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid ethyl

<sup>1H-nmr 100 MHz (CD Cl₃): 1.34 (t,3H), 2.36 (s,6H), 2.73 (t,2H), 4.14 (t,2H), 4.35 (q,2H), 7.03 (d,2H), 7.28(m,1H), 7.52 (d,2H), 7.98 (dd,1H), 8.50 (dd,1H)

- (13) 3 {4 (2 -dimethylamino ethoxy) phenyl } furo {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2- carboxylic acid, melting point $168\sim170$ deg C
- (14) 3 {4 (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl} 6 -isopropyl thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl
- (15) 3 {4 (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl} 6 -isopropyl thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid, melting point 232 deg C or greater (Disassembly)
- (16) 3 {4 (6 -dimethylamino hexyloxy) phenyl} thieno {2

- ニル]チ亢ノ急,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸メチル、融点 59~60 deg C
- (17)3- (6-仁メチルアミノヘキシルオキシ)フェニル]チ元ノ (6-仁メチルアミノヘキシルオキシ)フェニル]チ元ノ (6-仁メチルアミノヘキシルオン酸、融点 216~217 deg C(分解)

[0081]

- (22)3-魯-(2-ピペリ仁ノ元トキシ)フェニル]チ亢ノ 書,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸メチル、融点 108~109 deg C
- (23)3- (2-ピペリ仁ノ亢トキシ)フェニル]チ亢ノ き,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸、融点 246 deg C 以D(分解)
- (24)3-魯-(4-仁メチルアミノブチル)フェニル〕チ元ノき、3-b〕ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸メチル
- (25)3- 善-(4-仁メチルアミノブチル)フェニル〕チ元ノ善,3-b〕ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸、融点 232~234 deg C(分解)

- (28)6-イソプロピル-3- 書-(1-メチルピペリ仁ン-4-イルオキシ)フェニル]チ亢ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カ ルボン酸メチル

[0082]

- (30)3- 書-(2-仁メチルアミノ-1-メチル 元トキシ)フェニル] チ 元ノ 書,3-b] ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸メチル、 融点 116~118 deg C
- (31)3- 粤-(2-仁メチルアミノ-1-メチル亢トキシ)フェ

- and 3 -b } pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl, melting point 59~60 deg C
- (17) 3 {4 (6 -dimethylamino hexyloxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid, melting point 216~217 deg C (Disassembly)
- (18) 3 {4 (2 -diethyl amino ethoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl, melting point 92~93 deg C
- (19) 3 {4 (2 -diethyl amino ethoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid, melting point 239~240 deg C (Disassembly)

[0081]

- (20) 3 {4 (2 -dimethylamino -2- methyl propoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl, melting point 113~115 deg C
- (21) 3 {4 (2 -dimethylamino -2- methyl propoxy) phenyl } thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2- carboxylic acid, melting point 225 deg C~226 deg C (Disassembly)
- (22) 3 {4 (2 -piperidino ethoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl, melting point 108~109 deg C
- (23) 3 {4 (2 -piperidino ethoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid, melting point 246 deg C or greater (Disassembly)
- (24) 3 {4 (4 -dimethylamino butyl) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl
- (25) 3 {4 (4 -dimethylamino butyl) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid, melting point 232~234 deg C (Disassembly)
- (26) 3 {4 (2 -morpholino ethoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl
- (27) 3 {4 (2 -morpholino ethoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid
- (28) 6 -isopropyl-3- {4 (1 -methyl piperidine-4- yloxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl
- (29) 6 -isopropyl-3- {4 (1 -methyl piperidine-4- yloxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid * 1/dihydrate, melting point 165~167 deg C

[0082]

- (30) 3 {4 (2 -dimethylamino -1- methyl ethoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl, melting point 116~118 deg C
- (31) 3 $\{4 (2 dimethylamino 1 methyl ethoxy) phenyl \}$

- ニル]チ亢ノ熱,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸・1 塩酸塩、融点 246~248 deg C(分解)

- (34)3- 善-(3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル〕 チ亢ノ善.3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-酢酸
- (35)3- 魯-(3-仁メチルアミノプロピルチオ)フェニル]チ元ノ 鲁,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸メチル
- (36)3- 魯-(3-仁メチルアミノプロピルチオ)フェニル]チ亢ノ 善,3-b] ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸

- (39)6-クロロ-3- **善**-(3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ) フェニル]チ亢ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸

[0083]

- (40)3- 善-(3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル〕 -6-メトキシチ元ノ善,3-b〕ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸
- (42)3- 善,3- 仁クロロ-4-(3- 仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル]チ亢ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸
- (43)3- 書,5- 仁メチル-4-(3- 仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル]チ亢ノ 書,3-b] ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸

- (47)3- 鲁-(4-仁メチルアミノシクロヘキシルオキシ)フェニル]チ亢ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸・1 塩酸塩、融点 258~261 deg C(分解)
- (48)3- 善-(2-アミノ亢チル)フェニル〕チ亢ノ善,3-b〕 ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸

- thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2- carboxylic acid * primary salt acid, melting point 246~248 deg C (Disassembly)
- (32) {3 {4 (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- yl} ethanone
- (33) 3 {4 (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- ethylacetate
- (34) 3 {4 (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- acetic acid
- (35) 3 {4 (3 -dimethylaminopropyl thio) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid methyl
- (36) 3 {4 (3 -dimethylaminopropyl thio) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid
- (37) 3 {{4 (N- (3 -dimethylaminopropyl) -N-methylamino)} phenyl } thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2-carboxylic acid methyl
- (38) 3 {{4 (N- (3 -dimethylaminopropyl) -N-methylamino)} phenyl } thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2-carboxylic acid
- (39) 6 -chloro-3- {4 (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl } thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2- carboxylic acid [0083]
- (40) 3 {4 (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl} 6 -methoxy thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid
- (41) 3 {4 (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl } 6 -phenyl thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid
- (42) 3 {2 and 3 -dichloro-4- (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl } thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2- carboxylic acid
- (43) 3 {3 and 5 -dimethyl-4- (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl } thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2- carboxylic acid
- (44) 3 {4 (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) 3 -methoxyphenyl } thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2- carboxylic acid
- (45) 3 {4 (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) 3 -trifluoromethyl phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid
- (46) 3 {4 (4 -dimethylamino cyclohexyloxy) phenyl } thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2- carboxylic acid ethyl, melting point 128~129 deg C
- (47) 3 {4 (4 -dimethylamino cyclohexyloxy) phenyl } thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2- carboxylic acid * primary salt acid, melting point 258~261 deg C (Disassembly)
- (48) 3 {4 (2 -aminoethyl) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxylic acid

[0084]

- (50)2-メトキシメチル-3-善-(3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル]チ元ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン
- (52) 善-{4-(3-仁メチルアミノプロピル)フェニル} チ元ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-イル]4-モルホリノケトン
- (53)3-(4-アミノフェニル)チ亢ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン-2-カルボン酸
- (55)2-アセトキシメチル-3-善-(3-仁メチルアミノプロポキシ)フェニル]チ亢ノ善,3-b]ピリ仁ン

(49) 3 - {4 - (2 -benzylamino ethyl) phenyl } thieno {2 and 3 - b } pyridine -2- carboxylic acid

[0084]

- (50) 2 -methoxymethyl-3- {4 (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl } thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine
- (51) N, N- dimethyl-3- {4 (2 -aminoethyl) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- carboxamide
- (52) {3 {4 (3 -dimethylaminopropyl) phenyl} thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2- yl} 4 -morpholino ketone
- (53) 3 (4 -amino phenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b} pyridine -2-carboxylic acid
- (54) 3 (4 -aminomethyl phenyl) thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine -2- carboxylic acid
- (55) 2 -acetoxy methyl-3- {4 (3 -dimethylamino propoxy) phenyl } thieno {2 and 3 -b } pyridine